(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

Commodity	Quantity
Rice	126.77 (p)
Wheat	159.28 (P)
TOTAL	286.05 (P)

(P-Pro visional)

(b) Keeping in view the requirement of foodgrains and availability of storage capacity in various regions detailed movement plan is drawn by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for movement of foodgrains to different States. Arrangements for making adequate stocks available in FCI godowns are made well before the onset of the monsoon.

In addition, States have also been given advance allocation for buffer stocking of foodgrains for monsoon season. Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh were given 20,000 tonnes & 5,000 tonnes rice respectively as advance allocation for buffer stocking for monsoon season on their request. Assam has been given 20,000 tonnes rice as additional allocation at Central Issue Prices applicable for above Poverty Line (APL) population for flood relief in view of coming monsoon season. Jammu & Kashmir has been given credit facility for three months from June, 98 to August, 98 to ensure completion of despatches of foodgrains to remote and inaccessible areas of the State well before the onset of the rainy season.

Steps to Meet Shortfall in Wheat Production

2004 SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import wheat this year; if so, the amount of wheat proposed to be imported;

(b) the estimated yield of wheat this year and the area under wheat cultivation; and

(c) the annual estimated demand and the shortage to be overcome by way of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the authorisation given by the Government, the State Trading Corporation of India has contracted for import of 15.00 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia during 1998-99.

(b) As per latest estimates, area under wheat cultivation and production of wheat during 1997-98 are 257.51 lakh hectares and 663.84 lakh tonnes respectively. The yield of wheat during 1997-98 thus works out to 2578 kilograms per hectare.

(c) The demand of wheat at a given point of time depends upon a number of factors like population characteristics, production, availability, income distribution, price behaviour, consumer habits, availability of substitutes and other related actors. As such, it is difficult to assess the demand at a given point of time. However, government constantly reviews the stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool vis-a-vis the prescribed minimum buffer norms, production of foodgrains in the country, trend of procurement, requirement for the Public Distribution System/Other Welfare Schemes, open market prices etc: and decision to import foodgrains is taken depending on the overall situation.

गेहूं और चावल की इकोनॉमिक प्राइस

2005. **श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह** :

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया :

क्या खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गत कुछ वर्षो की तुलना में वर्ष 1997-98 में गेहूं और चावल की इकोनॉमिक प्राइस बढ़ा दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 में गेहूं और चावल की इकोनॉमिक प्राइस कितनी-कितनी थी; और

(ग) इकोनॉमिक प्राइस की गणना करते समय किस-किस मद में किए गए व्ययों को जोड़ा जाता हैं तथा ऐसे प्रत्येक मद में कितना-कितना व्यय होता हैं?

खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य पाल सिंह यादव) : (क) से (ग) गेहूं और चावल की इक्नामिक लागत में खाद्यान्नों की एकीकृत लगात, वसूली प्रासंगित खर्चे, केवल गेहूं के मामले में